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| CCQs: | Notes: |
| Couldn’t the sides just have coexisted instead of opposing each other?  Where did they get this belief? Who created this belief?  I agree with the Protestant assumption but I also have just a little support for the new reformer’s view.  It’s really strange how expressing yourself and having order and control could coexisted well…  The North had supported change, the South thought otherwise, they wanted tradition more, that’s why there were less reform acts in the South. | MI (1st and 2nd): As the nation grew, hidden conflicts reared their hideous forms, especially one of them.  Details:   * Nation grew in geographic extent, size and diversity of population, and complexity of its economy. * People faced the changes with uncertainty, one side who were excited about the changes, another side where they disliked the abandoning of its tradition. * One of the important changes was a reform era of American society – where they supported a hopeful faith in human nature, the belief of that within every individual resided a spirit that was essentially good and that society will unleash it.   MI (3rd and 4th): Romanticism (that previous belief mentioned) had two aspects that changed American society.  Details:   * Belief was in contrast with traditional Protestant assumptions about sin; they said humans needed to overcome by a disciplined, virtuous life; (1st aspect) new reformers say that individuals should strive to give full expression to the inner spirit and their innate capacity to experience joy and to do good. * Order and control was the second control that would have contradict the first but went along with it because traditional values/institutions were eroding and many Americans desired for a restoration of stability and discipline to their nation; also this brought a simple and better time, half of the time it created more institutions of social control.   MI (5th): There were varying forms of reform however one really took the case.  Details:   * Reformers were more numerous and influential in the North than the South but reform activity could be found everywhere. * The issue of slavery in the 1840s had become the top and so did the abolitionists, where now instead of unifying sectionalists had become another dividing factor between them. |
| Summary: With the rapid change in America, reformers had started to change America under their belief of Romanticism. There were supporters and some opposing forces with this belief, it had changed American society. In the end however, slavery had shown itself to help divide the nation further. | |